

# AT THE WORLD'S HEART

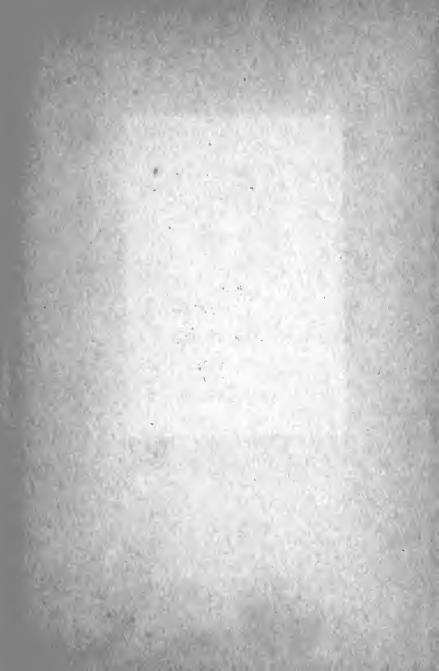
CALE YOUNG RICE

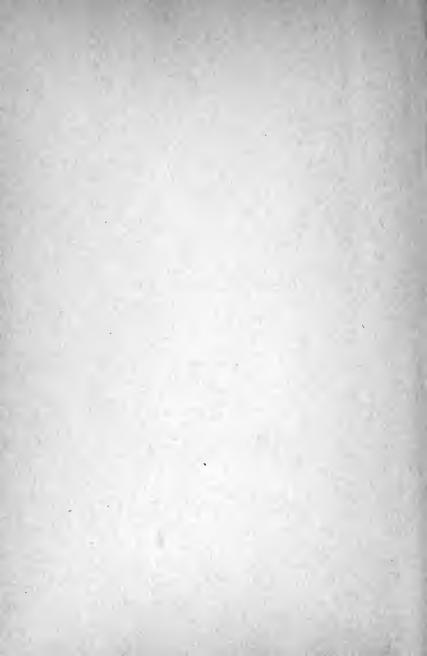


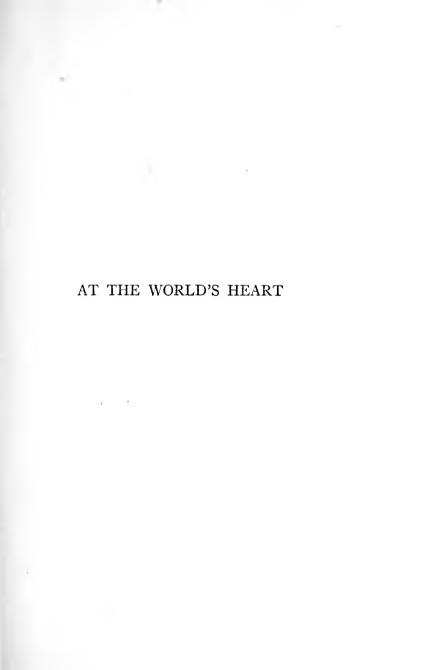
Class PS3535 Book IzzA8

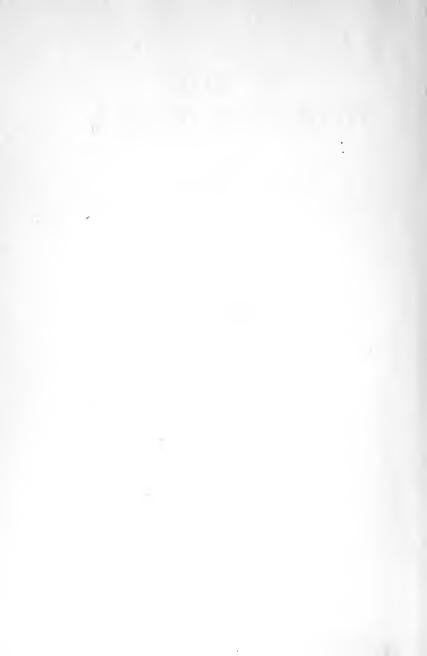
Copyright No 1914

COPYRIGHT DEPOSIT.









# AT THE WORLD'S HEART

# BY CALE YOUNG RICE

AUTHOR OF "PORZIA," "FAR QUESTS," "THE IMMORTAL LURE,"
"MANY GODS," "NIRVANA DAYS," "A NIGHT IN
AVIGNON," "YOLANDA OF CYPRUS," ETC.



GARDEN CITY NEW YORK DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & COMPANY 1914 PS3535 .I222 A8

Copyright, 1914, by CALE YOUNG RICE

All rights reserved, including that of translation into foreign languages, including the Scandinavian

JAN 27 1914 © CLA362341 TO A. S. H.



#### PREFACE

It is with the belief that the poet of the future will come to be more conscious of his planetary, than of his merely national, existence, that I again put forth a volume of poems ranging through both East and West. Awareness of our human unity and identical destiny as earth-dwellers continues to grow upon us; and perhaps no poet can do better than foster this spirit of humanity by a sympathetic interpretation of the life of other lands — as well as of his own.

I add "as well as of his own." For I would not be taken as meaning that the great poetry of the future will necessarily be world-embracing in its vision. "A writer must see immortality from his own windows," it has been said. But owing to the ease and magic of modern communications our windows have come to be world-windows, and in the view from them nothing is any longer considered as alien.

September, 1913.

CALE YOUNG RICE.



# CONTENTS

	PAGE
Preface	vii
At the World's Heart	3
Sea Rhapsody	7
"THE MONSOON BREAKS"	9
In an Oriental Harbour	17
THE THRALL OF THE DEAD	19
The Peasant of Irimachi	22
The Broken Trance	25
The Peasant of Gotemba	28
Submarine Mountains	30
The Pilgrim	33
PAGEANTS OF THE SEA	35
The Malay to His Master	39
NIGHTS ON THE INDIAN OCEAN	42
Sighting Arabia	44
My Country	46
THE SNAIL AND I	52
Songs to A. H. R.:	
1. Minglings	54
2. Fides Perennis Amoris	55
3. How Many Ways	58

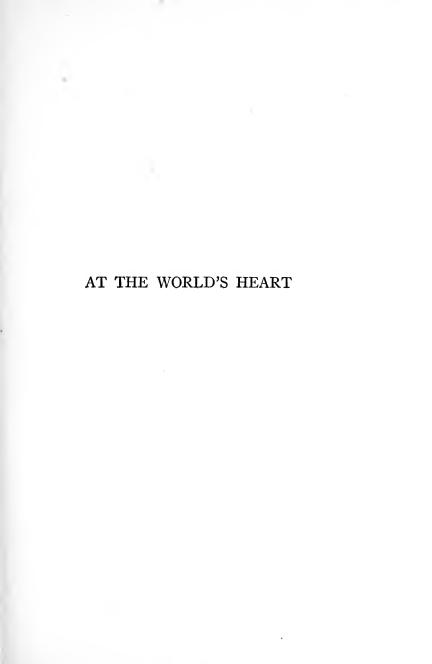
# CONTENTS

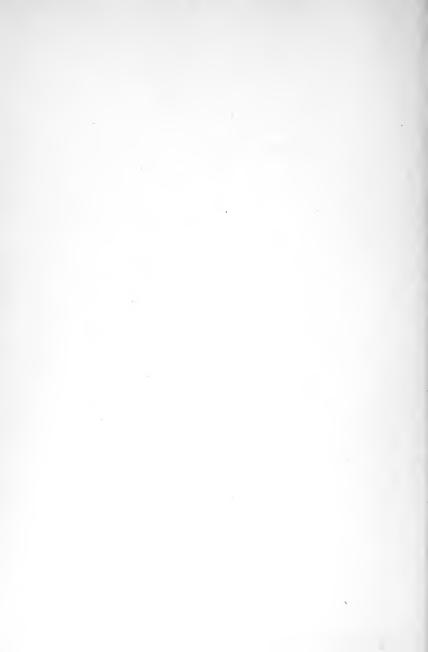
Songs to A. H. R.:—Continued	PAGE
4. Love and Infinity	59
5. STAR WANDERINGS	60
6. In the Night	62
7. Monitions.	63
8. Transfusion	63
BEAUTY AND STILLNESS	65
THE CONTESSA TO HER JUDGES	69
On the Upward Road	72
Chartings.	77
THE FOUR ENCHANTMENTS	80
THE GOD OF EASE	81
By the Ch'en Gate	83
A Song for Healing	84
The Great Wall	86
Waikiki Beach	89
O-Tsuya Forsaken	91
A CHANT AT CHION-IN TEMPLE	93
Korean	95
Theophilus	97
Basking	100
THE BALLAD OF THE MAID OF ORLEANS	103
Inlanders	108
India	109
The New Moon	110
The Shah to His Dead Slave	112
A PARABLE OF PAIN	114

# **CONTENTS**

Erostratus	116
ALEEN.	119
The Striver	121
Mysteries:	
1. MOONLIGHT	122
2. The Shadow	123
3. SUDDEN SIGHT	123
4. Non Sufficit	124
5. Sic Cum Nobis	125
6. Bird-Bliss	125
7. Man and Bird	120
The Atheist	127
JUDGMENT	129
A Mariner's Memory	130
Under the Sky	131
Losses	132
The Profligate	133
SOUTH SEAS.	136
CHRIST, OR MAHOMET?	137
To Stromboli	138
In a Greek Temple	140
THE HIDDEN FOE	142
Telepathy	144
THE EXPLORERS	14.6
То а Воу	148
Pagans	150
Argosies	153
To the Younger Generation	154







## AT THE WORLD'S HEART

1

I leant my ear to the world's heart, (Beat, beat, beat!)

I leant my ear to the world's heart,
Where all its voices meet.

I heard them sound together,
I heard them surge alone,
The far, the near and the nether,
The known — and the unknown.
From desert they rose and mountain,
From city and sea and plain,
And the voices, all, to one voice
Blent, in the bitter pain:

We are the people of Sorrow, Haled from the silent earth,

#### AT THE WORLD'S HEART

4

Happy is it,

Happy is love —

Happier should be birth!

We come to the land of the living,

We go to the realm of death,

We bide for a day

And then . . . away!

O why are we given breath!

 $\mathbf{II}$ 

I leant my ear to the world's heart,
(Leant, more nigh!)
A saddened ear to the world's heart,
Fain for a sweeter cry.
There came the murmur of nations,
With languor loud, or need,
The sighing of devastations,
Of deed and dark misdeed;
There came the moan of the millions,
Against their tyrant kind,

But in it I heard great Hope's word Groping, a way to find:

We are the people begotten

Between Delight and Pain,

Certain is birth,

Certain are They

To breed our like again.

But tho we have filled the valleys

And the sea and the hills with death . . .

It shattered there

Into the prayer,

O why are we given breath!

#### TTT

I leant my ear to the world's heart, (Long, then, long!)
A closer ear to the world's heart,
And lo — it beat more strong!
And the building of human beauty,
The crushing of human crime,

The music of human duty
Outclarioned fate and time.
Yea over the cry of sorrow
And doubt that is ever brief
There rose the lay of a New Day,
The high voice of Belief:

We are the people of Patience,
Who wait — and look before.
Silent is birth,
Silent the tomb,
But silent Life no more!
Our gods are becoming One God,
And tho there is ever death,
We yet shall learn,
At some day's turn,
Why — why we are given breath!

## SEA RHAPSODY

(Out of Hongkong)

Never again, never again

Did I hope to breathe such joy!

The sea is blue and the winds halloo

Up to the sun "Ahoy!"

"Ahoy!" they shout and the mists they rout

From the mountain-tops go streaming

In happy play where the gulls sway,

And a million waves are gleaming!

And every wave, billowing brave,
Is tipped with a wild delight.
A garden of isles around me smiles,
Bathed in the blue noon light.

The rude brown bunk of the fishing junk
Seems fair as a sea-king's palace:
O wine of the sky the gods have spilt
Out of its crystal chalice!

For wine is the wind, wine is the sea,
Glad wine for the sinking spirit,
To lift it up from the cling of clay
Into high Bliss—or near it!
So let me drink till I cease to think,
And know with a sting of rapture
That joy is yet as wide as the world
For men at last to capture!

# "THE MONSOON BREAKS!"

(India)

I

Panting, panting, panting,
O the terrible heat!
The fields crack
And the ryot's back
Bursts with the cruel beat.
The wells of the land are empty;
Six hundred feet, in vain,
The oxen lower the buckets o'er
And draw them up again.

Panting, panting, panting: Parched are the earth and sky. The elephant in the jungle Sucks root and river dry. The tiger, in whose throat
The desert seems to burn,
Paces the path,
The pool path —
But only to return.

O the terrible heat!
O the peacock's cry!
The whine of monkeys in the trees,
The children crawling on their knees.
O the terrible heat!
The gods will let us die:
Shiva and Parvati and all
To whom we beat the drum and call,
Vouch to us no reply.

Π

Panting, panting, panting: The plague is drawing near. Hot is the sun, hot is the night, And in the heat is fear. The plague, of famine mate, Is fumbling at the latch.

Soon his step —

Death-step! —

Listening we shall catch.

O! . . . . soon his step!
There's heard the funeral chant;
There's smelt the funeral pyre;
The ghat is red with fire.
O the terrible heat!
The gods are adamant.
Will the monsoon
Let us swoon
Unto the last heart-beat?

ш

Panting, panting, panting . . . Go up toward the sea

And look again, ye holy men,

To learn if clouds may be.

Go up into your temples
With sacrifice and song.
Call to the gods,
The cruel gods,
Who beat us down with rays like rods:
Say that we wait too long!

Say that the wells are dry,
Say that our flesh is sand,
Say that the mother's milk is pain,
The child beats at her breast in vain,
Say that we curse the land.
O the terrible heat!
Say that even the moon
In fiery flight
Scorches the night.
O bring us the monsoon!

IV

Panting, panting, panting: The nautch-girl cannot sing, But drops her vina in the dust
And sinks, a shrivelled thing.
The fakir has acquired
No merit for six days,
But at the tank,
The shrine's tank,
That never before of vileness stank,
Babbles of water sprays.

ν

O the terrible heat!
How long must we endure?
The holy men have come again,
The beating drums are fewer.
A cobra in their path
Licked out an angry tongue
Into the air —
O with despair
Is even the serpent stung!

VI

Panting, panting, panting:
The night again, and day;
And day again, and night again,
Burning their endless way.
The furnace sun goes down,
The branding stars come out

And sear the eyes

Like fiery flies

Settling upon them — O ye skies,

A drop for us, we pray!

But one — upon the tongue!

To let us know you care.

But one — tho it be wrung

Of breath sent up in prayer.

O the terrible heat!

Again the beating drums.

What do I hear?

A cry? a cheer? . . .

The priests are chanting? nearer, near? . . . . Is it the monsoon comes?

The priests are chanting! . . . O,

What word is on their lips!

"The monsoon breaks! the monsoon breaks!"

A darkness sudden grips

My eyes: is it the shroud

Of blindness, or — a cloud?

The monsoon breaks?

The rain awakes?

Out of the darkened sky it shakes? —

Louder they cry, and loud!

O loud! until at last
The people hear bedazed;
The sick who drank of burning air,
The weak, the well, the crazed!
The temple's sacred cow
Lows gently at the door;
The fakir makes his vow

And chants his Vedic lore;
But all lift up
Their lips' cup
And drink more of it, more!

And singing fills the air! . . .

And soon the Summer's song

Of greenness covers all the earth,

For long the rain is, long!

The rice is flooded far;

While Shiva, Indra, all

The gods, who are the world's laws,

Are lulled to sleep,

In temples deep,

By praises without pause.

## IN AN ORIENTAL HARBOUR

All the ships of the world come here,

Rest a little, then set to sea;

Some ride up to the waiting pier,

Some drop anchor beyond the quay.

Some have funnels of blue and black,

(Some come once but come not back!)

Some have funnels of red and yellow,

Some — O war! — have funnels of gray.

All the ships of the world come here,
Ships from every billow's foam;
Fruiter and oiler, collier drear,
Liner and lugger and tramp a-roam.
Some are scented of palm and pine,
(Some are fain for the Pole's far clime).
Some are scented of soy and senna,
Some — ah me! — are scented of home.

All the ships of the world come here,
Day and night there is sound of bells,
Seeking the port they calmly steer,
Clearing the port they ring farewells.
Under the sun or under the stars
(Under the light of swaying spars),
Under the moon or under morning
Murmur they, as the tide swells.

All the ships of the world come here,
Rest a little and then are gone,
Over the crystal planet-sphere
Swept, thro every season, on.
Swept to every cape and isle
(Every coast of cloud or smile),
Swept till over them sweeps the sorrow
Of their last sea-dawn.

# THE THRALL OF THE DEAD

# (China)

Out of the earth, out of the earth
The innumerable dead
Thrust forth their phantom hands to seize
The living overhead;
Ancestral hands from every field,
By every hut and hill;
Ancestral hands that ever wield
Strong Superstition's will;
Ancestral hands by every grave,
And graves are everywhere,
Tho strong sweet grain might grow instead
To lighten famine's care.

Out of the earth, out of the earth,

North, east and south and west,

The souls of father, brother, son,

Crave worship, without rest;

Claim rites and reverence and fear,

For Ill is in their hands;

Claim progeny, who too must rear

Yet more, for death's demands;

Claim sons — and sons — tho millions stare,

And millions see no shape

But that of Hunger, gaunt and bare,

From which is no escape.

Out of the earth—the haunted earth!—
O is there no surcease?
Will Custom never loose its clutch
Upon this people's peace?
Must life be ever slave to death—
A coolie at the tomb?
Must it forever draw no breath
But where the grave has room?

Must not a fruit or flower spring
But they are corpse-begot?
O shall there be no fair expanse
The buried do not blot?

God of the world, God of the world,

To carven stick or stone

Should all these millions rather pray
Than unto rotted bone.

O rather to the earth, the moon,
To light the warm sun gives,
To Spring, to Summer on the hills—
To anything that lives!

So let the wind of Knowledge sweep
From Thibet to the sea

And save the living from the dead,
Now and eternally.

Yea let the cleansing of it flash,

Until this land again
Shall be no charnel, but the home
Of free and living men.

# THE PEASANT OF IRIMACHI

(Japan)

At the time of candle-lighting and rest,
When the shoji-panes are softly aglow,
When the rice within the bowl seems blest
By Buddha — and the mists creep low,
I sit upon the mats, and you,
O-Kuni, from the grave, come back.
I hear at the door
Your geta on the floor
As you slip like a moon thing thro.

You have come across the twilit fields,
For you know that in the shrine I have set
All the offerings the long day yields,
And know that I never can forget!

You know that I am lonely and wait

From temple bell at night to bell at morn.

And so when you glide,

A shadow, to my side,

All the longings in my heart abate.

Yet they say it is not well — the priests,

And they bid me let the love-fires die,
But I go unto their fanes and feasts

And never can they tell me why!

Such love is karma-sent, they say,

And binds me to a thousand births.

But still with the night

I set the candle light

And you come when the mists creep gray.

So I toil: with the yoke upon my brow

Bear the burden of the beasts: so poor
That the lowliest neglect my bow,

And my gifts the very gods scarce endure.

But still I have the thatch and the shrine
And night, O-Kuni, for my peace.
So till I am flung
Under earth, like the dung,
I shall set the shoji-light to shine.

# THE BROKEN TRANCE

(Kamakura, Japan)

Blue, blue skies above the Great Buddha bend,
The crêpe-myrtle blooms,
The sêmi sing about,
The dragon-fly gleams against the pine-tree glooms,
The crows upon the hill
In derision shout.

"What," they caw, to the worshipers that come,
"O what is your god
And Nirvana's empty sleep!"
The lotos-throng seated on the pale pool nod,
But heed not at all,
And to meditation keep.

Keep; tho sad, over Shaka's silent calm,
A shade creeps strange —
O is it from the pines?

Or is it doubting prescience of the peaceless change Enveloping his East That he too divines?

Sees he how, since its wedding with the West,

Desire born anew

And Maya shall increase

Till all the world's soul again is bound, past rue,

Upon the Wheel of Things

With none to release?

Ay, and how sutra years and centuries

Shall fall soon away

From peoples that he found

And taught, all-compassionate, to live their day

In simplest content

Till beyond life's bound?

Blue, blue skies above the Great Buddha bend,

The crêpe-myrtle blooms,

The sêmi sing about,

The dragon-fly gleams against the pine-tree glooms;

But never from His Face

Shall be swept that doubt.

# THE PEASANT OF GOTEMBA

(Japan)

The scarecrow in the fields
Is not so poor as I;
Standing amid the rice
He makes the crows fly high;
But if I stood they only
Would pluck me more awry.

But him I envy not,

For he has never heard

Airs in the young bamboo

Breathe low the wind-god's word.

So deaf is he that Summer

Can wake him with no bird.

And blind he is, as well,
Since he has never seen
Wild Fujiyama geese,
Far up above the green,
Flecking the dim white summit
Snow covers, ever clean.

And he has not a thatch

To shelter his torn head,

Nor a son's hand to pay

Shrine-rites when he is dead.

His poor old straw in winter

Will to the ox be fed.

So poverty alone
Is not too dire for those
To whom is given a glimpse
Behind life's fleeting shows
Into the boundless beauty
The blessed Buddha knows.

#### SUBMARINE MOUNTAINS

Under the sea, which is their sky, they rise

To watery altitudes as vast as those
Of far Himàlayan peaks impent in snows
And veils of cloud and sacred deep repose.
Under the sea, their flowing firmament,
More dark than any ray of sun can pierce,
The earthquake thrust them up with mighty tierce
And left them to be seen but by the eyes
Of awed imagination inward bent.

Their vegetation is the viscid ooze,

Whose mysteries are past belief or thought.

Creation seems around them devil-wrought,

Or by some cosmic urgence gone distraught.

Adown their precipices chill and dense

With the dank midnight creep or crawl or climb Such tentacled and eyeless things of slime, Such monster shapes as tempt us to accuse Life of a miscreative impotence.

About their peaks the shark, their eagle, floats,
In the thick azure far beneath the air,
Or downward sweeps upon what prey may dare
Set forth from any silent weedy lair.
But one desire on all their slopes is found,
Desire of food, the awful hunger strife,
Yet here, it may be, was begun our life
Here all the dreams on which our vision dotes
In unevolved obscurity were bound.

Too strange it is, too terrible! And yet

It matters not how we were wrought or whence

Life came to us with all its throb intense

If in it is a Godly Immanence.

It matters not, — if haply we are more

Than creatures half-conceived by a blind force
That sweeps the universe in a chance course:
For only in Unmeaning Might is met
The intolerable thought none can ignore.

# THE PILGRIM

(As a temple bell sounds)

A temple bell! . And lo, to me, Who fare far out at sea, It brings the gloom Of the temple room — And the holy image Of Buddha seated Upon his lotos!

And so I pray: "O Calm One! in The new lives that I win, Let me as the sound 33

Of a bell be found

To waken worship

In souls that wander

Toward Nirvana!"

#### PAGEANTS OF THE SEA

What memories have I of it,
The sea, continent-clasping,
The sea whose spirit is a sorcery,
The sea whose magic foaming is immortal!
What memories have I of it thro the years!

What memories of its shores!

Its shadowy headlands doomed to stay the storm;

Its red cliffs clawing ever into the tides;

Its misty moors of royal heather purpling;

Its channeled marshes, village-nesting hills;

Its crags wind-eaten, homes of hungry gulls;

Its bays—

With sailless masts that swing to harbour tides

Until on wings at last they sweep away.

What memories have I too
Of faring out at dawn o'er tameless waters,
Upon the infinite wasted yearning of them,
While winds, the mystic harp-strings of the world,
Were sounding sweet farewells;
While coast and lighthouse tower were fading fast,
And from me all the world slipped like a garment.

What memories of mid-deeps!

Of heaving on thro haunted vasts of foam,

Thro swaying terrors of tormented tides;

While the wind, no more singing, took to raving,

In rhythmic infinite words,

A chantey ancient and immeasurable

Concerning man and God.

What memories of fog-spaces —
Wide leaden deserts of dim wavelessness,
Smooth porpoise-broken glass
As gray as a dream upon despair's horizon;

What sailing soft till lo the shroud was lifted
And suddenly there came, as a great joy,
The blue sublimity of summer skies,
The azure mystery of happy heavens,
The passionate sweet parley of the breeze,
And dancing waves — that lured us on and on
Past islands o'er whose verdant mountain-heads
Enchanted clouds were hanging,
And whence wild spices wandered;
Past iridescent reefs and vessels bound
For ports unknown:
O far, far past, until the sun, in fire,
An impotent and shrunken Orb lay dying,
On heaving twilight purple gathered round.

And then, what nights!

The phantom moon in misty resurrection
Arising from her sepulchre in the East
And sparkling the dark waters —
The unremembering moon!
And covenants of star to faithful star,

Dewy, like tears of God, across the sky;
And under the moon's fair ring Orion running
Forever in great war adown the West.
The nights, the infinite nights!
With cloud-horizons where the lightning slumbered
Or wakened once and again with startled watch,
Again to fall asleep
And leave the moon-path free for all my thoughts
To wander peacefully.
The nights, the opiate nights!
Until the stars sighed out in dawn's great pallor,
Just as the lands of my desire appeared.

What memories have I of it!

# THE MALAY TO HIS MASTER

The woman is mine, O chief,
White chief whom the spirits fear;
The woman is mine,
I have bought her with blood,
My mark is upon her brow.
I swept like a shark the sea,
O lord of unbelief,
I swept with a trusty score to her isle
And brought her home in my prau!

She lay in her atap-thatch,

Clad — ah! — in her red sarong.

The cocoanut palms

In the wind she heard,

But never my paddles near.

I seized her with mating arms—
O chief, no moon is her match!—
She cried to the hunting-men of her tribe,
But lo, I carried her clear,

And tossed her across the surf!
O chief, she is mine not yours!—
I bore her away
Tho the pearls of her teeth
Bit deep and her rage beat blind.
A hundred of hissing darts,
Each dipt in a venom's scurf,
Slid after us like swift asps of air,
But ever they sank behind.

And so she is mine, twice mine,
For when in the jungle here
I hid her, O lord,
And sang to her heart
And planted the rubber round,

And bracelets jewel-fine,
And swept her with kisses like the sea,
At last was her long hate drowned.

And so she is mine, is mine!

White chief, you must give her back.

I bought her with blood,

I will keep her with blood,

So summon your heart from lust,

Or swift, as you say the night

Of Malaya falls, — at a sign,

My people, led by the gods, shall fall

And make of your passion dust.

# NIGHTS ON THE INDIAN OCEAN

Nights on the Indian Ocean,

Long nights of moon and foam,

When silvery Venus low in the sky

Follows the sun home.

Long nights when the mild monsoon

Is breaking south-by-west,

And when soft clouds and the singing shrouds

Make all that is seem best.

Nights on the Indian Ocean,

Long nights of space and dream,
When silent Sirius round the Pole
Swings on, with steady gleam;
When oft the pushing prow
Seems pressing where before

No prow has ever pressed — or shall From hence forevermore.

Nights on the Indian Ocean,

Long nights — with land at last,

Dim land, dissolving the long sea-spell

Into a sudden past —

That seems as far away

As this our life shall seem

When under the shadow of death's shore

We drop its ended dream.

#### SIGHTING ARABIA

My heart, that is Arabia, O see!

That talismanic sweep of sunset coast,

Which lies like richly wrought enchantment's ghost

Before us, bringing back youth's witchery!

"Arabian Nights!" At last to us one comes,
The crescent moon upon its purple brow.
Will not Haroun and Bagdad rise up now
There on the shore, to beating of his drums?

Is not that gull a roc? That sail Sindbad's?

That rocky pinnacle a minaret?

Does the wind call to prayer from it? O yet
I hear the fancy, fervid as a lad's!

"Allah il Allah," rings it; O my heart,
Fall prostrate, for to Mecca we are near,
That flashing light is but a sign sent clear
From her, your houri, as her curtains part!

Soon she will lean out from her lattice, soon,
And bid you climb up to your Paradise,
Which is her panting lips and passion eyes
Under the drunken sweetness of the moon!

O heart, my heart, drink deeply ere they die,

The sunset dome, the minaret, the dreams
Flashing afar fromyouth's returnless streams:
For we, my heart, must grow old, you and I!

## MY COUNTRY

- My country, O my country, they call you a Marketplace,
- Where only the greed of silver and the gloat of gold are heard,
- Where men care but for getting a getting that gives no grace,
- Where money-right and money-might are the will of you and the word.
- They call you a land of license free but to thug and thief!
- A servile dumping-place for the dirt of the other lands;

- A pest-house for their crime and their poverty and grief;
- A scavenger of nations diseased in heart and hands.
- They say you have sons no more sons nativeborn and brave;
- That the blood of the alien and the mad is in your veins,
- And the venom of anarchy, ungovernable and grave,
- Is sweeping toward your heart is gripping about your reins.
- They say the voice of the people is the voice that sounds your doom —
- Democracy but a monster with a million heads that rave —
- Till the wise, the just and the mighty are banished to make more room
- For the briber and demagogue, for the slanderer and the slave.

- So, Prostitute in your passions, they term you, over the seas,
- A Gaud specious and shallow, loose, vulgar, cunning and loud;
- A Lurer away of the soul from its true immensities
- Into the lies of bigness, into the boasts of the crowd.
- My country, O my country, these are the things they cry,
- Your sons who are renegade, your troubled friends and foes,
- And this to them do we answer, who for your fame would die,
- Your lovers deeplier reading the heart of your weal and woes, —
- This word to them do we answer: That many a god men serve,
- And Money you, for a moment: tho a worse perchance is theirs:

- But that you have worshipped it with a force, a faith and a nerve
- Betraying the might within you for loftier temple cares.
- That Money has been your god, your wild Romance of Youth,
- All pardonable to a land with a virgin hope for the world,
- But that you have kept o'er all in the pantheon of Truth,
- One image of endless faith in a starry flag enfurled;
- Yea, that, if you worshipped Mammon, 'twas ever because its face
- Seemed but as the face of Freedom, your starryclad and strong,
- And was, to many a million of many a martyred race,
- Who hungered or to your shelter fled tyranny and wrong.

- Wherefore, for the bread you gave them, we say, they shall pay you strength,
- For the great and glad asylum, a harvest of hope and song.
- And out of their shackles broken shall mould for you, at length,
- Perchance a mightier nation a manhood yet more strong.
- For ever the crime they bring you, as wildly they escape,
- Is but the crime of the ages, that flames in them at last,
- And kindles you unto pity and progress from the ape,
- Who knows not brotherhood nor the future from the past.
- So when their cry to the clamour of the Monster million-voiced
- Is joined, and the vaster chorus ascends toward the Light,

- We know, with pride, you will listen nor fear, but be rejoiced,
- And hear, down under the tumult, still hear, deephid, the Right.
- And yet reproach is a warning of a peril that may be.
- We would not have you niggard of your breasts to human need,
- But now the withholding season has come until you see
- How truly the milk of freedom makes brothers every breed.

#### THE SNAIL AND I

The snail and I cling to the rock,

We two alone by the glassy sea

That under the sun draws silently

Its breath, then breaks with spumy shock;

We two; for even the briny pool

Has not one shambling crab that moves;

But in its granite glossy grooves

The pent tide-water warms its face

And still weeds hang their idle lace

On looms of mosses green and cool.

The snail and I cling to the rock,

The tide is slipping inward slow.

Here to our cleft it soon will flow,

At his shell-house alone to knock.

The tide that daily comes with food

For his dumb small unconscious need

That grows no greater: while I bleed

With wants no feeding brings content —

For dual dreaming man seems meant

On what the world has not to brood.

The snail and I cling to the rock,

Strange comrades whom the sea has cast
Together till such hours have passed
As at my sadness came to knock.
But wherefore did the long day give
Me unto him? lest some gray gull
Should on him gorge a fain crop full?
Infinity alone knows why:
For he was born to live and die,
As I perchance to die and live.

# SONGS TO A. H. R.

I

#### MINGLINGS

It is the old old vision,

The moonlit sea — and you.
I cannot make disseverance
Between the two.
For all the world's wide beauty
To me you seem,
All that I love in shadow
Or glow or gleam.

It is the old old murmur,

The sea's sound and your voice.

God in his Bliss between them
Could make no choice.

For all the world's deep music
In you I hear:

Nor shall I ask death, ever,
For aught more dear.

II

#### FIDES PERENNIS AMORIS

The God should send me,
When I die,
To the last star
Across His sky,
And bid all space between us be
Oblivion — one traverseless sea:

The He should give me,
There, a task,
Sweeter than any
I could ask,

And, with the task, achievement, too, Greater than all I here shall do:

Yea, tho He purposed
Thus to let
Me, severed from you,
All forget;
Remembrance like a magnet still
Would draw my heart to you and will.

So I should wander
On the marge
Of that new world
With strangeness large,
Leaving my task to turn a face
Somehow toward your dwelling-place.

And I should listen
Thro the stars
To silent hintings
Of lost bars

Of music that was once your voice: In no dream should I more rejoice.

Or I should tremble

When the breeze

Brought to my cheek

Infinities

Of dim forgotten touches love

Once swept me with, like a wing'd dove.

Nor could the presence
Of His throng
Of noblest spirits
Hush, for long,
In me the unremembered bliss—
The vanished spell of days like this.

For in the trysting
Of true souls
There is no distance
That controls:

Not space nor God can keep them twain — Only annihilation's reign.

ш

### HOW MANY WAYS

How many ways the Infinite has
To-night, in earth and sky:
A falling star, a rustling leaf,
The night-wind ebbing by.
How many ways the Infinite has:
A fire-fly over the lea,
A whippoorwill on the wooded hill,
And your dear love to me.

How many ways the Infinite has:

The moon out of the East;

A cloud that waits her shepherding,

To wander silver-fleeced.

How many ways the Infinite has:
A home-light in the West,
And joy deep-glowing in your eyes.
Wherein is all my rest.

IV

#### LOVE AND INFINITY

Across the kindling twilight moon
A late gull wings to rest.
The sea is murmuring underneath
Its vast eternal quest.
The coast-light flashes o'er the tide
A red and warning eye,
And oh the world is very wide,
But you are nigh!

The stars come out from zone to zone,

The wind knows every one

And blows their message to my heart,

As it has ever done.

"They are all God's," it tells me, "all,
However huge or high."
But ah I could not trust its call —
Were you not by!

v

### STAR-WANDERINGS

Adown the paths between the stars

Last night we went a-wandering,

The sod of space beneath our feet

Was soft as violet dreams.

Close, close to many a moon that shone

We wandered, hand in hand, alone,

And everything to us was known—

And everything was sweet—

For all the world was as it seems

When love is made complete.

We wandered past Aldebaran And Vega jewelling the Lyre, We lost ourselves in nebulas
Of vast Orion's sword.
We called to Sirius, the red,
And O to many a star that's dead,
While echoes back to us were shed
Of life that glorious was,
And while love thro us silent poured
Its peace, without a pause.

We wandered, wandered, on and on,
Thro dwindling shining ways, till space
In all its primal pureness lay,
A starless reach beyond.
And into it we passed to see
If God in such a void could be —
And still the soul of it was He,
As of the starry way.
Then, ah, time touched us with his wand
And all was yesterday.

VI

### IN THE NIGHT

When I lie unsleeping,
When the darkness seems
Like a lonely sepulchre
Where I'm shut in dreams,
I have but to touch you,
Reaching thro the night,
Then does all the vast tomb change
Into living light.

Then does space unbounded
Fill once more with stars,
While my worn and haunted heart
Ceases from old wars.
Then does rest come to me,
And, it may be, sleep:
Such infinitude has love —
Such watch can it keep.

VII

#### MONITIONS

Sad as an inland gull, far from the salt wave winging, Lost or lured from the sea — from all its heart has known,

Am I, when I think that death, somewhere, may now be bringing

The hour, my love, to sever us, and send each wandering lone!

### VIII

#### TRANSFUSION

A shoal-light flashes East,
And livid lightning West,
The silvery dark night-sea between,
On which we ride at rest,
And gaze far, far away
Into the fretless skies,

### 64 AT THE WORLD'S HEART

World-sadness in our thought — but ah, Content within our eyes.

The ship's bell strikes — the sound
Floats shrouded to our ears,
Then suddenly, as at a touch,
The universe appears
A Presence Infinite
That penetrates our love
And makes us one with night and sea
And all the stars above.

# BEAUTY AND STILLNESS

(In the ruined Greek Theatre, Taormina, Sicily)

How still it is! Between me and the sea,
Between me and far Etna's snowy slope,
The midges in the sunlight idly move,
As if they had of life but drowsy hope.
No cock crows, not a bird or wind is singing
About this eaglet town whose eyrie hangs
Upon a high cliff; not a bell is ringing
From church or convent tower
The sleepy hour;
And not a voice of afternoon comes bringing
Amid these ruins joy, or griefs that lower.

Thro the rent walls and arches where I lie

With silent broken columns basking round,
Is framed as radiant a scene as eye

May hope to dwell on; yet my heart unbound
Is not enthralled — but to the voiceless vision

And the their beauties blend, with calm Elysian,
Since the bright sunlight's fall
Is over all,

Of villa, castle, sky and sea is cold.

My thoughts blend not, but brood with indecision, That seems all aspiration to appall.

And what is it that so can trouble us

Mid scenes so fair and peaceful? Is it, here,
Times's still destruction striking to the soul

The certainty that death is ever near?
Once there were plaudits where this silence passes,
Once there was glory where these ruins reign,
Once Greece and Rome sat thralled where now
the grasses

Alone are audience Of the intense

Lone tragedy that year on year amasses:

O is fate's power upon us so immense?

Or is it that too-beautiful sometimes
Will make us sad as too-imperfect can?
That the Ideal in full bodiment
But leaves more bleak the wonted life of man?
To Etna, poet of the azure heaven,
King of myth-makers, does this scene belong;
But unto us of lowly mortal leaven,
To us who scarce can hope
For greater scope
On earth than is comprised in seven times seven,

Ay, and more intimately kin to us!

So from snow-summit and the sapphire sea,

From plain and promontory do I turn,

And distances that dream majestically,

Must not a grandeur less immortal ope?

To you bare ledge of rock, where cactus-pendants
In homely and grotesque confusion cling,
As to our niches we, who know transcendence
Of this our little life
With want so rife,

But makes us, oft, dissatisfied attendants

Upon dull Toil that soon becomes loathed Strife.

# THE CONTESSA TO HER JUDGES

(Palermo)

Do not suppose that I confess
I sinned — I who have killed him!
For did he not go nightly there
To her balcony and sing —
Until she bade him up to her
And in her arms stilled him,
Then sent him back with lies of love
To me — a shameless thing?

Do not suppose that I confess:

Not unto God, the Father,

Sitting, with mercy in His eyes,

And ready to shrive all,

And shrinking not away from me,
But listening to me rather,
Would I say, "I am on sin's flood,
Save me, or I am drowned!"

Ah no . . . For had he that I loved
But said, "I love her better;
You are my wife — but Beauty reigns
As mistress of men's soul!"
I would have scorned to spill her cup
Of joy — but would have let her
Clasp it to her and drink of it
Whatever he should dole.

Yes, had he only dealt me fair,
But once, and not pretended,
While I with ready doting still
Gave all of soul or flesh—
To a belief I blush for now,
We might at last have ended

Merely as many have before, Not in this bloody mesh!

For love has too its Holy Ghost
To sin against, past pardon;
Love too, and I in killing him
Have done no more a wrong
Than Christ will, when He comes again
From Paradise, to harden
His heart against all blasphemy
That surges from Hell's throng.

## ON THE UPWARD ROAD

Within a city I paused, in pity
Of human sorrow and human wrong;
Of bitter toiling, of sad assoiling,
Of fatal foiling to weak and strong.

I paused where centred on sin throngs entered A door of evil and lust and greed.

I saw dark faces whereon disgraces

Had writ their traces for all to read.

I said: It is human, nor man nor woman

Is worse or better than men before.

Since time's beginning there has been sinning,

While time is spinning there shall be more.

For, spite of sages that search the ages

Back to the mammoth and saurian;

That find a growing, an upward flowing

Of Good all-knowing, man is but man.

In spite of heavens, in spite of leavens,

Of yeasty yearnings to run and climb,

He is no surer that life is purer,

Or that a Juror sits over time.

He takes the seasons, each with its treasons
Of heat or tempest, of sun or snow,
Half doubtful whether a better weather
Would work together with one so low.

His gods are many, or one, or any:

He must have worship to hush his fear.

So all the spaces thro which thought races

He fills with Faces that hide — yet hear.

Or when death sickens his heart it quickens

His need, so lonely for love's applause,

That of his dreamings — the merest seemings

Of deathless gleamings, he makes him Laws.

And with repentance will serve their sentence—
In hopes of gaining again one breast.
The universes that doom disperses
His faith immerses in Life all-blest.

He is so little that his acquittal,

Of all great Nature impels him to,

He cries for bravely: yet ever gravely,

Or sad, or suavely, the Skies will woo.

But doubts while wooing, so keeps pursuing
Two roads — one starry and one of earth.

Nor ever clearer seems one, or nearer
His goal — or dearer in weal or worth.

Thus, in a city, impelled by pity

More than despair I paused and cried.

But in my being a deeper seeing,

A truer pleaing to me replied:—

You speak in passion — in the dark fashion
Of those who suffer because they grope;
To whom despairing seems the true daring
When doubt long-faring no door can ope.

For 'tis not certain that sin's dark curtain
Of imperfection hangs still so black;
That man has lifted no edge, or rifted
No fold, or sifted light thro no crack.

He stumbles ever, in his endeavour,

And seems no better than he has been.

But life is vaster and he more master

Now, if no faster he sinks in sin.

And, too, his duty is not mere beauty
Of moral being, he is a Child
Of higher station, of all creation —
Whose aspiration runs thro him wild.

A thousand courses on him life forces, A thousand visions that bring a need To search abysses for all he misses: From all he wisses to frame his creed.

So all the wages that thro the ages

He, Nature's vassal, with toil has won,

All secrets looted, all lies refuted

Must be computed as good well done.

Praise then be to him that strongly thro him

There flows the effort to find his goal,

That faith defeated — by false gods cheated,

And oft unseated, still rules his soul.

### **CHARTINGS**

There is no moon, only the sea and stars;

There is no land, only the vessel's bow
On which I stand alone and wonder how
Men ever dream of ports beyond the bars
Of Finitude that fix the Here and Now.
A meteor falls, and foam beneath me breaks;
The phosphor fires within it faintly die.
So soft the sea is that it seems a sky
On which eternity to life awakes.

The universe is spread before my face,

Worlds where perchance a million seas like this

Are flowing and where tides of pain and bliss

Find, as on earth, so prevalent a place

That nothing of their wont we there should miss.

The Universe, that man has dared to say

Is but one Being — ah, courageous thought!

Which is so vast that hope itself is fraught

With shame, while saying it, and shrinks away.

Shrinks, even as now! For clouds sweep up the skies
And darken the wide waters circling round,
From out whose deep arises the old sound
Of Terror unto which no tongue replies
But Faith — that nothing ever shall confound.
Not only pagan Perseus but the Cross
Is shrouded — with wild wind and wilder rain,
That on me beat until my soul again
Sings unsurrendering to fears of Loss.

For this I know, — yea, tho all else lie hid
Uncharted on the waters of our fate,
All lands of Whence or Whither, whose estate
In vain imagination seeks to thrid,
Yet cannot, for the fog within Death's gate —

This thing I know, that life, whate'er its Source Or Destiny, comes with an upward urge, And that we cannot thwart its mighty surge, But with a joy in strife must keep the course.

### THE FOUR ENCHANTMENTS

# (Of Japan)

There is a land I know, where four enchantments ever

Enfold the heart with beauty — and strangeness from afar,

And fashion all its hours of unhappiest endeavour Into forgotten failure; and these four enchantments are: —

Ever the sound of water, of rain or rushing river; Ever the wraith of mist, walking the mountain side; And the pines it passes, black; and the temple bells that shiver

The deep grey solemn silence in whose soul the gods abide.

# THE GOD OF EASE

(As a prodigal sees him)

A temple, now, I know in Yokohama,

With carven dragons climbing to the eaves,
The god of it the heathen call Gautama,
He's fat and calm, and large of feet and sleeves.
The faithful come and clang a gong before him,
And clap and fling a copper on the floor,
And paper lantern shadows swinging o'er him
Lull lazy longings in me to the core.

I don't know who Gautama is; they tell meHe wasn't born a busy Japanee,But likely was a Hindu, and they spell meHis other name that sounds like Shak-mou-nee.

But he's the god for me — the jolly idol
Of all that sit so smug about the East,
For in him there's a smiling that can sidle
Right into me and quiet there the beast.

And that now's what I like — so Yokohama

Shall be my berth — tho I may come to beg

Like any yellow-footed holy lama

A bowl of rice to keep me on a leg.

But if I do — in rags and dirt, and shameless —

I'll go at night to see that lantern swing;

And doubtless I may die forsook and nameless; But then, such worship is the only thing!

For he's the god — Gautama in his shrine there,

To make you see no heav'n is reached by work,

To make you like a heathen go and twine there

A paper prayer, and feel you never shirk.

The priests discovered that and I have learned it, I sit and watch the saggy moon go o'er,

And "peace," Isay, and "ease," and I have earned it!

So add my soul, Gautama, to your store!

## BY THE CH'EN GATE

At dusk as wild geese winged their aery way

Upon the sunset over proud Peking,

To where, darker than jade, the mountains lay,

Set in the misty gold of dying day,

I stood upon the mighty Tartar wall

By the great-towered gate, the Ch'en, and felt

The yellow myriads move to it and melt,

As in some opiate sleep's imagining.

And slowly thro there came a caravan

Of swinging camels out of far Thibet,

Upon their tawny flanks the foam still wet

And in their eyes the desert's ancient span.

What dreams they bore to me I now forget,

But thro me rang the name of Kubla Khan.

## A SONG FOR HEALING

(On the South Seas)

When I return to the world again,

The world of fret and fight,

To grapple with godless things and men,

And battle, wrong or right,

I will remember this — the sea,

And the white stars hanging high,

And the vessel's bow

Where calmly now

I gaze to the boundless sky.

When I am deaf with the din of strife,
And blind amid despair,
When I am choked with the dust of life
And long for free soul-air,

I will recall this sound — the sea's And the wide horizon's hope, And the wind that blows And the phosphor snows That fall as the cleft waves ope.

When I am beaten — when I fall
On the bed of black defeat,
When I have hungered, and in gall
Have got but shame to eat,
I will remember this — the sea,
And its tide as soft as sleep,
And the clear night sky
That heals for aye
All who will trust its Deep.

# THE GREAT WALL

(China, 1912)

Ι

Dead Dragon of an empire dead and gone,
Whose tail within the sea at Shan-hai-quan
Is lashed to pieces, brick and mortised stone;
Dead monster lying now in all thy folds
Of vast futility, till crumbling moulds
Each scaly parapet and watch-tower claw
That clutches still up at the sky like bone
Whose strength is spent, leaving decay alone,—
Thou art the mummy of tyrannic Law.

II

A hundred score of seasons was thy length

Stretched over mountain spines with crawling

strength

To keep the dread barbarian aback;
A hundred score of mailed and guarded miles
It ruthlessly was reared thro dark defiles
And chasms, which to span cost untold lives
And filled a million tombs along its track:
For despotry begot thee with its rack —
And with it such dark issue still contrives.

Ш

Wherefore decay and death unto this land Have come, as unto thee, O Serpent spanned Across the past so vastly yet so vain! In helpless antiquation now it lies, While vulture nations gather on the skies To feed upon its huge dismemberment.

For, seeing only easy-gotten gain,

Heartless to its desire for new birth's pain,

They hang above it, with their black intent.

IV

And what shall be the end, O Dragon-Snake,
Past symbol of thy people? Shall they wake?
Shall civilization's arteries, that seek
To pour into their veins renewing dower,
Make them to feel their many-millioned power
And rise in wrath from lethargy to war?
If it shall be, then woe to many a beak
That plucks now at thy loins by peace made weak:
Their depredations then they shall abhor.

# WAIKIKI BEACH

(Honolulu)

Waft me away, O sunny winds,
Or let me live beside it,
Lying upon the lulling sands,
Under the high palm shade,
Watching the great white comber cream,
And the brown surf-boats that ride it
And Diamond Head that towers o'er,
In azure skies arrayed.

Waft me at once away! too strong
The spell will be to-morrow;
Stronger than spirit will the sense
Of tropic sweetness sink.
And of the lotos I shall eat
Till far away fades sorrow,

While of the flower-laden light Thro endless years I drink.

Waft me away, away! O let
The night and moon not find me,
Or stars that hang like golden dates
High upon heaven's tree.
For if the day can so beguile
How will the dusk not bind me?
Never could other days and nights
My yearnings reconcile.

Waft me away, O swift away,
Past reef and bar and harbor.
Deck me not in the scarlet lei,
To drowse me ever more.
Say not again Aloha, but
Farewell, O fairest arbor
That ever the sun and cloud and sea
Reared on a magic shore.

## O-TSUYA FORSAKEN

(She tells of following her lover to find him faithless)

My geta clacked. A paper lantern moved, led by a hand, before me. The wind moaned. A wet pine struck my face. It seemed as if I heard the river rushing o'er me.

I followed. In the tea-house geisha danced *The Death of Spring*. Their shadows fell like petals on the shoji. . . I felt a creeping mist about me cling.

The bridge was darkly arched. Midway the lantern waited. Pale as the hidden moon the hand was! . . . his! . . . She came! . . . Will the gods ever know how much I hated!

They went . . . up thro the torii, by a shrine. Upon the lantern Ámida I read. . . . No more shall Ámida be god of mine!

It is not far to the river — down to death. The stars swirled — a conflagration. . . And yet I could not go. — Shall he be mine in no reincarnation?

# A CHANT AT CHION-IN TEMPLE

(Kyoto)

All day long on the mokugno

The young priest beats, chanting.
The incense fumes float to and fro,
As from his lips the sutras flow,
The altar lights burn pale and low,
In the temple dimness panting.

All day long in the pines without

The sêmi seem repeating

His sutra-penance round about

Green tombs of those whom not the shout

Of the great bell hanging o'er can rout

From silence, with its beating.

All day long, and the Buddha hears,
Or seems to hear, far inward,
The white-clad pilgrim who appears
Upon his way, thro holy years,
To all the shrines that faith endears,
Till no more tempted sinward.

All day long, and the moon comes gold
Above gray-roofed Kyoto.

And then behind a near-by fold
Of shoji shutting out the cold
A shadow falls and as of old
Is heard the tinkling koto.

Slow tinkling, till, as from its strings
Is poured a girl's heart-haunting,
Theyoung priest swept from Buddha-things
And all that penance-chanting brings
Is lost in love's imaginings,
Its sweet eternal wanting.

# **KOREAN**

With gourd o'ergrown the village thatches
Cluster under the mountain side,
Like mushrooms that the bright sun matches
With the brown soil afar and wide.

White-clad the peasant ploughs or wanders
Idly or flecks an easy flail,
While at her task the woman ponders
Thoughts that are empty as her pail.

No temple-top, no dream, no vision In any face or shapely thing. Here there is seen life's sad elision From the Illimitable's well-spring. Only the rice to grow — sad duty; Only the rice to eat and store. These are divinity and beauty, Nor is there longing after more.

# THEOPHILUS

(In his cell on Mount Athos)
Circa A. D. 1450

You hear their blasphemies, O God,
These helots of Mahomet!

Like glutton dogs are they — that turn
Again to their own vomit.

For Heaven, say they, is a place
Of silks and wines and swooning
All day on deep divans, while round
Are houris, love-lutes tuning.

Bright houris — three-score for the couch
Of each accurst believer —

And all black-eyed and beautiful —
The Fiend is their deceiver!

They say this in their pride, O God,

While we dwell on our rock —

Which never woman's foot has trod .

Will you still let them mock!

They say that Heaven is a place Of riches, slaves and pleasure, Where every soothing thrill of sense Is lengthened — past all measure — Till a full age of easesome bliss Is packed in every second — Only by lips that kiss and hands Caressing to be reckoned! And, in this carnal Paradise, They say Christ dwells, a prophet — But lesser than Mahomet is! -God, is it not but Tophet! They say this in their scorn of us Who shut from out our brain All memory of woman, thus, Upon hard beds of pain.

So curse them, God, in every land —
To whom thy Holy Spirit

Is but a wind, with frankincense
And spices to endear it,

Which blows across their Paradise
To sweeten the caresses

Of every houri who attends
Their evil idlenesses.

Curse them with barrenness and send
Their souls to Hell for ever,

With women's souls just opposite,
Beyond their want's endeavour.

Then in thy Skies — tho Christ saith clear
That none sent thither wed —

Let each who shunned all women here

On one there rest his head!

## **BASKING**

Give me a spot in the sun,
With the lizard basking by me,
In Sicily, over the sea,
Where Winter is sweet as Spring,
Where Etna lifts his plume
Of curling smoke to try me,
But all in vain for I will not climb
His height so ravishing.

Give me a spot in the sun,

So high on a cliff that, under,

Far down, the flecking sails

Like white moths flit the blue;

That over me on a crag

There hangs, O aery wonder,

A white town drowsing in its nest

That cypress-tops peep thro.

Give me a spot in the sun,

With contadini singing,

And a goat-boy at his pipes

And donkey bells heard round

Upon the mountain paths

Where a peasant cart comes swinging

Mid joyous hot invectives — that

So blameless here abound.

Give me a spot in the sun,
In a land whose speech is flowers,
Whose breath is Hybla-sweet,
Whose soul is still a faun's,
Whose limbs the sea enlaps,
Thro long delicious hours,

With liquid tenderness and light Sweet as Elysian dawns.

Give me a spot in the sun
With a view o'er vale and villa,
O'er grottoed isle and sea
To Italy and the Cape
Around whose turning lies
Old heathen-hearted Scylla,
Whom many an ancient sailor prayed
The gods he might escape.

Give me a spot in the sun:

With sly old Pan as lazy

As I, to tempt me flesh and soul

To disbelief and doubt

Of all gods else, from Jove

To Bacchus born wine-crazy.

Give me, I say, this spot in the sun,

And Realms I'll do without!

# THE BALLAD OF THE MAID OF ORLEANS

Many a man of many a race

Has done a deed of shame,

But never a worse than this was done,

O England, in thy name!

The Maid of Orleans lay in her cell,
Fated and hung with fetters,
Ready for burning at the stake,
By men — at war her betters.

But if they burned her would the might
And mystery she wielded
Be, by the flaming death of her,
Once and forever yielded?

"By God, it will not!" said a lord
Of Albion, her foe;
A beast, the vision on whose face
Was mixed with patriot glow.

"By God, it will not, for her strength
Lies in a secret thing —
And martyrdom of a virgin maid
Thro all this land would ring.

"But — give her body a child," he said,
And looked about him hot.
Thro every man there coldly ran
The serpent of his thought.

"Once give her body a child —" He took
The keys from the warden's hand.

"A maid is a maid, but England's aid

By men was ever planned;

"A maid is a maid — but all the saints
That round about her stir
Shall be as whispering fiends, if once
Love has had toll of her."

He rose; behind him clanged the door; It shuddered in their hearts. He went into her cell, where fear Pale on her cheek upstarts.

"The Virgin had a child," he said,
"And you have none, my dear."
He seized her in his arms: a cry
Rang from her pure and clear.

He seized her in his arms: she fought.

O brutal hand that rested

One moment on her maiden breast

Where only God had nested.

O brutal hand, O brutal lips,
O brutal soul that sought
To soil virginity as brave
As Heaven ever wrought!

She beat him from her, bleeding, blind —
She but a maid, a woman!
She beat him off — with chastity
That strove divinely human.

He fell, shaken away — with passion
Burning still in his eye.

"By God, for that one touch," he said,

"I'd dare, tho I should die.

"And I a king," he said. . . . She sank fainting upon the floor,

He deemed that she was dead.

O many a man of many a race

Has done a deed of shame. —

They took her on the morrow out

And burnt her in Christ's name.

## **INLANDERS**

# (Malaya)

So far away from the sea, O palm, cocoanut palm? So far away in the jungle with the Tamil alone for friend?

Do you lift your head so high, to gaze at the dark night mountains

That hide you from its foam and the cool surfwind's low sigh?

So far away from the sea? Alas, so must I dwell, I who was given a spirit sea-vision alone can sate! And yet there is still the sky, O palm, and the startides in it,

So let us bide content with our dwellings — you and I!

## INDIA

Strange Pauper among nations, with the rags
Of ancient custom on thy wasted limbs;
Proud blind Faquir, whom life forsaken drags
Along till all desire within thee dims;
Cast from thy neck the chain of skulls that seems
A type to thee of endless death and birth;
Escape from thy vain striving to escape
All that life is of worthlessness or worth.

Go to the ghat of Freedom and plunge in,
Or to the fane of it and cast off Caste.
Then out and cry thy right, with hungry din,
To all earth has, for breaking of thy fast.
Get for thy body food, and then thy soul
Cheated with long denial shall resume
Its daily love of all that lies between,
And not beyond, birth and the bitter tomb.

## THE NEW MOON

(On the Indian Ocean)

Can anything so slender and so frail

As thee, O virgin moon, e'er hope to grow

Into the rounded glory that we know

A little hence shall fill the world with glow?

To Jupiter and Venus in rose skies

Above thee wedded, thou dost only seem

A slim bridemaiden casting a shy gleam

Upon the nuptial splendour of their dream.

Or as a Hindu girl shrinking away

In argent innocence from rites so tense
With passion as to quicken all thy sense
Too soon with longing's lovely exigence.

So with a blushing veil of cloud to cloak

Thy naked modesty, how fair the glide

Of thy young body is adown the wide

Diwan of sunset towering o'er the tide!

How fair! till in a dark sky-chamber hid Thy sweet shape yields to thoughts I will not thrid.

## THE SHAH TO HIS DEAD SLAVE

I look, Laili, for the star we loved
So many moons ago,
Upon this sea
Of Araby,
Where stars love most to glow.
I find it not, for Allah has
So many stars, that part
May well be lost
Or from Him tossed,
As you were from my heart.

And yet I know that it is there,
I feel its spirit light,
As I feel you,
O child of dew,

Slain by my jealous might!
'Tis there, yet never shall I see
Its face again, or find,
Even when death
Has drained my breath,
Your arms about me twined!

# A PARABLE OF PAIN

My eyes were weary, heavy and red, Pain in my breast had made her bed, Instead of Beauty that I had wed.

I said, "Dark concubine of man, Giving him child when none else can, When will he take from thee the ban?

When will he hold thee to his heart,
Sad Hagar, cast from him apart,
And know thee for the mate thou art?

What if thy seed be Ishmael — And not the other loved too well?

Is it less worthy? can he tell?

What if he casts thee and thy child Away from him into the wild Of things sore hated and defiled?

Equal with Beauty in his house Thou still shalt be to sting and rouse. He shall not wholly break his vows;

But oft shall welcome thee, thro time, Back to his heart, and from the chime Of thy lone lips learn things sublime."

# **EROSTRATUS**

(A fable for all critics)

Hear the tale of Erostratus,
Born in the city of Ephesus —
Tho, forsooth, there is none of us
Needs the moral of it!
For what one of us cares for fame
Till his caring is turned to flame
Ready to burn, without a shame,
Fairest shrines to win it?
Ready to shatter or destroy
Beauty that is the world's best joy,
Art that is pure of all alloy?
Who of us has done it?

Hear the tale of Erostratus,
Haunting the streets of Ephesus,
Hungering ever thus and thus
For renown to take him.
Craving to be upon men's lips —
Mark of their pointing finger-tips,
Till he says — as the passion grips
And the madness moves him —
"Since Diana is praised by all,
Down the temple of her shall fall!
And the builder shall feel each wall
Battering in upon him!"

"Yea," saith he, with his heart a-craze,
"Unto fame there are many ways;
Who cannot build — then, let him raze,
Thus to be immortal!"
Slips he then thro the temple door:
Soon swift tongues of flame outpour:
He it is that has made them roar:
Matchless is his chortle!

For a name does he leave men thus. . . But the moral is not for us
Who would doubtless Erostratus
Damn, to scrub hell's portal.

# **ALEEN**

The long line of the foaming coast Is muffled by the fog's gray ghost. I cross the league of sea between And lift the latch and kiss Aleen.

She throws a log upon the fire.

I draw her to me nigh and nigher.

She does not know what a brief time

Ago it was my arms held — Crime.

The surf is beating on the shore.

We hear our own heart-beatings more.

She speaks of *him* and my reply

Is silence: does she wonder why?

"I do not love him: have no fear," Her whisper is, against my ear.
At last, "I have no fear," say I.
She starts, as at a wild-beast's cry.

And then she sees red on my coat.

A still-born cry throbs in her throat.

The fog sweeps by the window pane

Her sight is fixed on one dull stain.

I rise and light my pipe and go,
Leaving her standing, staring so.
The wind means storm, I think, to-night:
'Twill not be that which makes her white.

And yet had it been yesterday
She said those words, I still could pray.
There would be still a God above —
As proof of Whom there is but love.

# THE STRIVER

When I struggle, with human hands,
The hands of God betray me.
When I cry, "I will win or die!"
His silences dismay me.
Yet, when a victim, low I lie
His victor-wreaths array me.

For I have held but one defeat

Final and faith-abjuring;

Held — when strife at its worst was rife —

But this thing past the curing;

Failure to see how surely life

Grows great with great enduring.

# **MYSTERIES**

1

#### MOONLIGHT

Since man became man
Moonlight on the sea
Ne'er rippled and ran
But sadly gazed he.

Till man is no more

Moonlight on the wave

Shall lead his thought o'er

From life to the grave.

11

### THE SHADOW

On the dim shoji of the universe

The Shadow falls

Of One who dwells within so vague and vast

His Shape appalls.

We stand and view it, lonely in the dark,
But scarce it comes
Ere doubt lest it may be but Maya-dreams
Our sight benumbs.

ш

#### SUDDEN SIGHT

"There is no land," I said, "in all the world, Only this glassy sea!" Then lo, on the horizon hung unfurled

As fair a shore as any Spring sets free.

"God is there none," I cried, "but only space,
Star-built and without Soul!"

Then lo I looked and all infinity
No more was space, but God who is its Whole.

IV

#### NON SUFFICIT

Cover it over with lilies,

And cover it with green,

Yet I know that the awful black

Of the coffin lies between.

Cover my heart with kindness,
With comfort-words and grace,
Still it will be a sepulchre
For her remembered face.

v

#### SIC CUM NOBIS

They who are wise in Nature's mysteries

Tell us the pearl is but a prison cell

Built by the oyster round a preying worm

That creeps, a parasite, into its shell.

So is it with all beauty that we build:

The worm of longing preys upon our heart
Till with fair word or form or music spell
We hush it in imperishable Art.

VI

## BIRD-BLISS

There is no mountain, here, or sea, Yet do I feel infinity, For there in the top of a tulip-tree A wild wild bird is singing to me! And full is his throat, at every note,
Of God — until my heart's afloat
In joy — like every leaf unfurled
By May, the sweetheart of the world.

VII

#### MAN AND BIRD

(At sea)

Thro the deep rifts of dark Atlantic cloud

The moonlight breaks and kindles magic foam,

On which to-night the petrel peacefully

Will make his watery nest — a heaving home.

Within his sea-born dreams will there be one
Of me who watched him in our seething wake
Long hours to-day? and when dawn brings the sun
Will he fare lonelier for my vanished sake?

# THE ATHEIST

Over a scurf of rocks the tide Wanders inward far and wide, Lifting the sea-weed's sloven hair, Filling the pools and foaming there, Sighing, sighing everywhere.

Merged are the marshes, merged the sands, Save the dunes with pine-tree hands Stretching upward toward the sky Where the sun, their god, moves high: Would I too had a god — e'en I!

For the sea is to me but sea,
And the sky but infinity.
Tides and times are but some chance
Born of a primal atom-dance.
All is a mesh of Circumstance.

In it there is no Heart — no Soul —
No illimitable Goal —
Only wild happenings that wont
Makes into laws no might can shunt
From the deep grooves in which they hunt.

Wings of the gull I watch or claws
Of the cold crab whose strangeness awes:
Faces of men that feel the force
Of a hid thing they call life's course:
It is their hoping or remorse.

Yet it may be that I have missed Something that only they who tryst, Not with the sequence of events But with their viewless Immanence, Find and acclaim with spirit-sense.

### JUDGMENT

Men may say of God

Everything but this,

That He is guilty of our pain

To bring Him bliss.

God may say of men

Everything but one,

That we are penal in His sight

When all is done.

Each may say of life

Everything — and still

Know that its primal blot came not

Thro any will.

#### A MARINER'S MEMORY

An irised coral-reef,
A lonely wreck upon it,
Scuttled by pirate hands,
Washed over by the tide.
The blue sea-spaces round,
Deep in the sunlight drowned,
And in a calm profound,—
These and no more beside.

No more, but how they haunt me!
For still, awake or sleeping,
Sudden in trance I see
The reef . . . the sky sun-pale.
And then, as when marooned
So long there I had swooned,
I wake with mind untuned,
And cry "A sail! a sail!"

#### UNDER THE SKY

Far out to sea go the fishing junks,
With all sails set,

The tide swings gray and the clouds sway, The wind blows wet;

Blows wet from the long coast lying dim As if mist-born.

Far out they sail, as the stars pale, The stars of morn.

Far out to sea go the fishing junks,
And I who pass
Upon a deck that is vaster reck
No more, alas,
Of all their life, or they of mine,
Than comes to this, —
That under the sky we live and die,
Like all that is.

#### LOSSES

To lose the voice of the sea,
And hear only its roar,
To feel infinity
Foam thro it never more,
To learn that time means death
And not eternity—
Is but to draw no free and fearless breath.

To watch the slow sun set
And, in the roseate pause,
No more with wan regret
Desire what never was;
To find that love, grown pale,
Can all its faith forget,
Is but in life's finalities to fail.

#### THE PROFLIGATE

Peace! I must go,
Tho you are all to me,
Comrade and friend,
Mistress and wife.
Ask me not why —
It is life's call to me —
Staying I die.

Faithless I am:
Faithful could never be.
Mating with you
Should have brought rest.
So I believed:
But — as 'twill ever be —
I was deceived.

Lure of the blood,
Whim of perversity,
Harries me on —
Want of the new;
Craving to clasp
Tho thro adversity
Some one not you.

Craving for sin,
Craving for punishment —
Even for pain,
Stinging and wild.
Craving to be,
Spite of admonishment,
Madly defiled.

Madly yet free —
Tho you are beautiful:
None to compare
With you I'll find! —

Free to rove on, Basely, undutiful, Cruel, unkind.

For I am thus.

Nothing for long to me

Ever can seem

Clear of distaste.

Fairest of lips,

If they belong to me,

Soon become waste.

Too many wants
God has put into me,
Noble and vile,
Human, divine.
So till life ends
It shall bring sin to me —
And husks for swine.

#### SOUTH SEAS

Softly the ship pushes

Over the wide night ocean,

Soft her bell rings,

The mast-light gleams aloft.

The helmsman at his task

Steadies her keel's motion.

On she sails and on,

Soft she sails and soft.

Planet and constellation
Climb up her shrouds ever,
And keep watch after watch
Above her, calm, withdrawn.
She seems, like all that is,
Absolved from all endeavour.
Soft she sails and soft,
On she sails and on.

#### CHRIST OR MAHOMET

- We came to the Cape as the sun was setting unto Cape Guardafui,
- Somaliland's unending sand lay desert dark behind.
- The crescent moon that is Allah's boon and the Prophet's sign was fretting
- To silvery foam a few thin clouds its beauty had entwined.
- We came to the Cape and a star of passion, such as the Magi followed,
- Hung over it, and the Infinite to star and crescent seemed
- To murmur: "'Allah' and 'Christ' are names, but empty names ye fashion:
- I am the Nameless—warring creeds are lies, but lies ye've dreamed."

#### TO STROMBOLI

How beautiful from the sea,
How beautiful and holy
You rise, as if you were a peak
Of the gods, engirt with moly!
And yet your lava veins but let
One little village live
Beneath the terror of your brow
Where darkly smoke is drifting, now,
Down to its villas lowly.

How beautiful from the sea, Where high the gulls o'erwander As if upon the strange deep fires Asleep in you to ponder. And all the isles about you gaze Toward your height — or far To where Sicilia's heart of flame Spells on the sky the Titan's name, Above great Etna yonder.

How beautiful, how vast,
How linked in ways past knowing
To that third fate, Vesuvius,
From out whose throat comes flowing,
As out of yours, O arbitress
Of lands that laugh secure,
Death's word, when for the Three you choose
To say what myriads life shall lose —
In awful anguish going.

#### IN A GREEK TEMPLE

(During the Balkan War, 1912)

Between the sea and the mountains,
Under the open sky,
Blue as of old, O Greeks, when you
Went forth to bleed and die,
It stands, superbly columned,
With architrave and frieze
That crumble yet speak gloriously
Of immortalities.

And while to-day there is ringing
Over the busy world
News of a war which now not Zeus,
But a New God has hurled,

While cries that Mitylene
Is taken come again,
I gaze upon this shrine you reared
And think how you were men!

Men by the might of beauty,
Men by the might of sword,
Men with the heart and soul to ken
Such joys as gods uphoard.
Men who could see the perfect
That is not taught by pain.
O Life, fill up again your cup
For such a race to drain!

#### THE HIDDEN FOE

There is a foe, Secret and certain, Who hides behind Life's every curtain;

Behind each quest And each achieving, Behind all beauty, All believing.

And ever ready
Is he to thrust
His skull-face thro
And make all dust.

So who would hallow Time's slipping sod, Who still would hearten The world with God,

Must shut this foe From all intrusion This foe, who is— Cold Disillusion.

#### **TELEPATHY**

(He, alone, by the sea)

What has become of little Annette? Her other name I now forget.

The sea recalls her strangely yet.

What has become of her brown hair And body slender pure and fair, Given to me without a prayer?

What has become of her? That night I took her all — and loved her quite. Parting I left her strangely white.

(She, on the streets)

What has become of him — the first To ask of me what now the worst May have for any coin accurst?

What has become of him: my name
Could he recall if that night came?
Would he believe who wrought my shame?

Christ, it was love of him! — I thought
That with my body I had bought
Bliss for me ever in his thought.

#### THE EXPLORERS

(Captain Scott and his comrades)

A snow-cairn is their grave,
Far in the frozen South.
A cross of skis above it,
With Christ alone to love it.
A snow-cairn is their grave,
And never priestly mouth
Shall bring it prayer — or holy care,
But only wind — the bitter wind
And God shall visit there.

And see, under the pall —
Under the snowy stole —
Heroic faces whiling
Eternity with smiling.
146

For so they lie — and all

The white peace of the Pole

Shall wrap them deep within its sleep

Till death no more, wintering o'er,

His hoary watch shall keep.

#### TO A BOY

(Seen with his mother in a Café)

That is your mother, boy?

The woman with wanton eyes
And losel lips, whose laughter slips
Passion into men's finger-tips,
Till they would clasp her as she sips
Her wine there, Circe-wise?

That is your mother? she,

Who makes of love a disgrace?

And of desire a shameful fire

To burn in the blood and never tire —

Till it is quenched for the old hire

That women ever face?

That is your mother? Ah!

And you, do you understand?

So little you are, a scant thirteen,

Have you heard of Helen and Egypt's queen,

And, guessing at what such glances mean,

Are seared, as with a brand?

Why then, away . . . and weep! . . . Yet O, that eyes should shed

Such tears, such piteous tears, as those

That start from the heart of a child who knows

The breast that has nursed him can enclose

Unchastities so dread.

#### **PAGANS**

I could not pray if I would to-day,
For all the world is given to me
In one great joy of wind and June,
Heaven and earth and heart in tune.
I could not pray, and if God be
Other than here I feel and see,
Naught proves it, so my bliss is full
And wanting is unbelievable.

So up the hills, to the hill-tops,
I go to see where the world stops,
The world that leads my eyes on
To the rim of the green horizon.
O up the hills where white and dim
And hazily far the clouds swim

Upon the leafy marge whence leaps
The mind, out into azure deeps —
Out into vast infinity,
As a diver into the sea!

For not a valley to-day could hold

My heart shod for the heights!

The daisies ringed me around with gold —

But I escaped their fairy fold

And followed the path with a backward laugh

Up, where the hawk alights,

On the topmost bough touching the brow

Of the bending blue where dreams come true,

If the dreamer enough delights!

Or if he will listen, wait, and gaze,

Till the wind on him, chanting, lays

The spell of its aery mights!

And high I sit — as infinite

As the universe that streams

Mysteriously and magically
And joyous thro my dreams.
So why should I pray if I would to-day,
Since all the world is given to me
In one great joy of early June —
God himself thro the whole a-swoon,
As pagan as are we!

#### **ARGOSIES**

Dim thoughts are flitting o'er my heart Like sails over the sea.

I know not on what wind they come Or to what quest they flee.

I only know they leave behind A void of mystery.

I watch them setting phantom forth,
I see them catch the breeze.

They are like winged things whose ports Are God's eternities.

Ere Birth I know them — and past Death Shall sight them, on new seas.

#### TO THE YOUNGER GENERATION

We have taught you bridle and saddle;
We have given you room to run;
Your steeds are bred
Of a hope high-fed
That we of our fathers won.
To us there are still the stirrups
Of days that we have known,
But soon you will ride,
Side by our side,
Bidding us hold our own.

The reins of the world you will grapple
Out of our curbing hands.
You will change our goal,
And Time, as a foal,

Will guide with new commands.
For so we did in our season,
And so your sons shall do,
Wherefore we pray,
As you break away,
But this: ride Vision-true.

For not in the New lies peril:
We fear no youngest dream
That ever was
Of Utopias
Wrapped in supernal gleam.
But know, there is goalless running,
A spurring, but for speed,
With an intense
Low love of sense
Blind to the world's soul-need.

Mount then a reproachless saddle, We have given you room to run. Your steeds are bred
Of a hope high-fed;
So see, ere the race be done,
That you yield the reins to your children
More near to the final goal.
And if we cry
As you pass us by,
Heed not — but achieve the Whole.

THE END

### **PORZIA**

## By CALE YOUNG RICE

T PRESENTS a last phase of the Renaissance with great effect." Sir Sydney Lee.

"Porzia' is a very romantic and beautiful thing. After a third reading I enjoy and admire it still more." Gilbert Murray.

"There are certain lyrical qualities in the dramas of Cale Young Rice and certain dramatic qualities in many of his finest lyrics that make it very difficult for the critic to resolve whether he is highest as singer or dramatist. 'Porzia' is a poetic play in which these two gifts blend with subtle and powerful effectiveness. It is not written in stereotyped heroic verse, but in sensitive metrical lines that vary in beat and measure with the strength, the tenderness, the anguish, bitterness and passion of love or hate they have to express. The bizarre and poignant central incident on which the action of 'Porzia' turns is such as would have appealed irresistibly to the imagination and dramatic instincts of the great Elizabethan dramatists, and Mr. Rice has developed it with a force and imaginative beauty that they alone could have equaled and with a restraint and delicacy of touch which makes pitiful and beautiful a story they would have clothed in horror.

. . . He turns what might have been a tragic close to something that is loftier and more moving.

. . . It matters little that we hesitate between ranking Mr. Rice highest as dramatist or lyrist; what matters is that he has the faculty divine beyond any living poet of America; his inspiration is true, and his poetry is the real thing." The London Bookman.

"'Porzia' has the swift human movement which Mr. Rice puts into his dramas, and technique of a very high order. . . . The dramatic form is the most difficult to sustain harmoniously and this Mr. Rice always achieves." The Baltimore News.

"To the making of 'Porzia' Mr. Rice has summoned all the resources of his dramatic skill. On the constructive side it is particularly strong. . . . The opening scene is certainly one of the happiest Mr. Rice has written, while the climaxing third act is a brilliant piece of character study . . . . The play is rich in poetry; . . in it Mr. Rice has scored another success . . . in a field where work of permanent value is rarely achieved." Albert S. Henry (The Book News Monthly).

"Mr. Rice apes neither the high-flown style of the Elizabethans, nor the turgid and cryptic

style of Browning . . . 'Porzia' should attract the praise of all who wish to see real literature written in this country again." The Covington (Ky.) Post.

"The complete mastery of technique, the dignity and dramatic force of the characters, the beauty of the language and clear directness of the style together with the vivid imagination needed to portray so strikingly the renaissance spirit and atmosphere, make the work one that should last." The Springfield (Mass.) Homestead.

"It is not unjust to say that Cale Young Rice holds in America the position that Stephen Phillips holds in England." The Scotsman (Edinburgh).

"Had no other poetic drama than this been written in America, there would be hope for the future of poetry on the stage." John G. Neihardt (The Minneapolis Journal).

"'Porzia' is a very beautiful play. The spiritual uplift at the end thrilled me deeply." *Minnie Maddern Fiske*.

Net, \$1.25 (postage 12c.)

# FAR QUESTS CALE YOUNG RICE

HE countrymen of Cale Young Rice apparently regard him as the equal of the great American poets of the past. Far Quests is good unquestionably. It shows a wide range of thought, and sympathy, and real skill in workmanship, while occasionally it rises to heights of simplicity and truth, that suggest such inspiration as should mean lasting fame.—The Daily Telegraph (London).

"Mr. Rice's lyrics are deeply impressive. A large number are complete and full-blooded works of art."—Prof. Wm. Lyon Phelps (Yale University).

"Far Quests contains much beautiful work—the work of a real poet in imagination and achievement."—Prof. J. W. Mackail (Oxford University).

"Mr. Rice is determined to get away from local or national limitations and be at whatever cost universal. . . These poems are always animated by a force and freshness of feeling rare in work of such high virtuosity."—The Scotsman (Edinburgh).

"Mr. Cale Young Rice is acknowledged by his countrymen to be one of their great poets.

There is great charm in his nature songs (of this volume) and in his songs of the East. Mr. Rice writes with great simplicity and beauty." — The Sphere (London).

Mr. Rice's forte is poetic drama. Yet in the act of saying this the critic is confronted by such poems as *The Mystic*... These are the poems of a thinker, a man of large horizons, an optimist profoundly impressed with the pathos of man's quest for happiness in all lands."— The Chicago Record-Herald.

"Mr. Rice's latest volume shows no diminuition of poetic power. Fecundity is a mark of the genuine poet, and a glance through these pages will demonstrate how rich Mr. Rice is in vitality and variety of thought . . There is too, the unmistakable quality of style. It is spontaneous, flexible, and strong with the strength of simplicity — a style of rare distinction.—Albert S. Henry, (The Book News Monthly, Philadelphia).

Net, \$1.25 (postage 12c.)

# THE IMMORTAL LURE CALE YOUNG RICE

It is great art — with great vitality.

James Lane Allen.

In the midst of the Spring rush there arrives one book for which all else is pushed aside . . . We have been educated to the belief that a man must be long dead before he can be enrolled with the great ones. Let us forget this cruel teaching . . . This volume contains four poetic dramas all different in setting, and all so beautiful that we cannot choose one more perfect than another. . . . Too extravagant praise cannot be given Mr. Rice.

The San Francisco Call.

Four brief dramas, different from Paola & Francesca, but excelling it—or any other of Mr. Phillips's work, it is safe to say — in a vivid presentment of a supreme moment in the lives of the characters . . . They form excellent examples of the range of Mr. Rice's genius in this field. The New York Times Review.

Mr. Rice is quite the most ambitious, and most distinguished of contemporary poetic dramatists in America. The Boston Transcript (W. S. Braithwaite.)

The vigor and originality of Mr. Rice's work never outweigh that first qualification, beauty . . . No American writer has so enriched the body of our poetic literature in the past few years.

The New Orleans Picayune.

Mr. Rice is beyond doubt the most distinguished poetic dramatist America has yet produced.

The Detroit Free Press.

That in Cale Young Rice a new American poet of great power and originality has arisen cannot be denied. He has somehow discovered the secret of the mystery, wonder and spirituality of human existence, which has been all but lost in our commercial civilization. May he succeed in awakening our people from sordid dreams of gain.

Rochester (N. Y.) Post Express.

No writer in England or America holds himself to higher ideals (than Mr. Rice) and everything he does bears the imprint of exquisite taste and the finest The Portland Oregonian. poetic instinct.

In simplicity of art form and sheer mystery of romanticism these poetic dramas embody the new century artistry that is remaking current imaginative The Philadelphia North American. literature.

Cale Young Rice is justly regarded as the leading master of the difficult form of poetic drama. Portland (Me.) Press.

Mr. Rice has outlived the prophesy that he would one day rival Stephen Phillips in the poetic drama. As dexterous in the mechanism of his art, the young American is the Englishman's superior in that unforced quality which bespeaks true inspiration, and in a wider variety of manner and theme.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Mr. Rice's work has often been compared to Stephen Phillips's and there is great resemblance in their expression of high vision. Mr. Rice's technique is sure his knowledge of his settings impeccable, and one feels sincerely the passion, power and sensuous beauty of the whole. "Arduin" (one of the plays) is perfect tragedy; as rounded as a sphere, as terrible as death. Review of Reviews.

The Immortal Lure is a very beautiful work. The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The action in Mr. Rice's dramas is invariably compact and powerful, his writing remarkably forcible and clear, with a rare grasp of form. The plays are Baltimore News. brief and classic.

These four dramas, each a separate unit perfect in itself and differing widely in treatment, are yet vitally related by reason of the one central theme, wrought out with rich imagery and with compelling dramatic power.

The Louisville Times (U. S.)

The literary and poetical merit of these dramas is undeniable, and they are charged with the emotional life and human interest that should, but do not, always go along with those other high gifts.

The (London) Bookman.

Mr. Rice never [like Stephen Phillips] mistakes strenuous phrase for strong thought. He makes his blank verse his servant, and it has the stage merit of possessing the freedom of prose while retaining the impassioned movement of poetry.

The Glasgow (Scotland) Herald.

These firm and vivid pieces of work are truly welcome as examples of poetic force that succeeds without the help of poetic license.

The Literary World (London.)

We do not possess a living American poet whose utterance is so clear, so felicitous, so free from the inane and meretricious folly of sugared lines. . . . No one has a better understanding of the development of dramatic action than Mr. Rice.

The Book News Monthly (Albert S. Henry.)

Net, \$1.25 (postage 12c.)





THE WORLD'S WORK



THE GARDEN MAGAZINE

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO., GARDEN CITY, N.Y.

## MANY GODS

By CALE YOUNG RICE

THESE poems are flashingly, glowingly full of the East. . . . What I am sure of in Mr. Rice is that here we have an American poet whom we may claim as ours." The North American Review (William Dean Howells).

"Mr. Rice has the gift of leadership. . and he is a force with whom we must reckon." The Boston Transcript.

. . . "We find here a poet who strives to reach the goal which marks the best that can be done in poetry." The Book News Monthly (A. S. Henry).

"When you hear the pessimists bewailing the good old time when real poets were abroad in the land . . . do not fail to quote them almost anything by Cale Young Rice, a real poet writing to-day. . . . He has done so much splendid work one can scarcely praise him too highly." The San Francisco Call.

"'In Many Gods' the scenes are those of the East, and while it is not the East of Loti, Arnold or Hearn, it is still a place of brooding, majesty, mystery and subtle fascination. There is a temptation to quote such verses for their melody, dignity of form, beauty of imagery and height of inspiration." *The Chicago Journal*.

"'Love's Cynic' (a long poem in the volume) might be by Browning at his best." Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

"This is a serious, and from any standpoint, a successful piece of work . . . in it are poems that will become classic." Passaic (New Jersey) News.

"Mr. Rice must be hailed as one among living masters of his art, one to whom we may look for yet greater things." *Presbyterian Advance*.

"This book is in many respects a remarkable work. The poems are indeed poems." The Nashville Banner.

"Mr. Rice's poetical plays reach a high level of achievement. . . . But these poems show a higher vision and surer mastery of expression than ever before." The London Bookman.

Net, \$1.25 (postage 12c.)

## NIRVANA DAYS

Poems by

#### **CALE YOUNG RICE**

R. RICE has the technical cunning that makes up almost the entire equipment of many poets nowadays, but human nature is more to him always . . . and he has the feeling and imaginative sympathy without which all poetry is but an empty and vain thing." The London Bookman.

"Mr. Rice's note is a clarion call, and of his two poems, 'The Strong Man to His Sires' and 'The Young to the Old,' the former will send a thrill to the heart of every man who has the instinct of race in his blood, while the latter should be printed above the desk of every minor poet and pessimist. . . . The sonnets of the sequence, 'Quest and Requital,' have the elements of great poetry in them." The Glasgow (Scotland) Herald.

"Mr. Rice's poems are singularly free from affectation, and he seems to have written because of the sincere need of expressing something that had to take art form." The Sun (New York).

"The ability to write verse that scans is quite common. . . . But the inspired thought behind the lines is a different

thing; and it is this thought untrammeled—the clear vision searching into the deeps of human emotion—which gives the verse of Mr. Rice weight and potency. . . . In the range of his metrical skill he easily stands with the best of living craftsmen . . . and we have in him . . . a poet whose dramas and lyrics will endure." The Book News Monthly (A. S. Henry).

"These poems are marked by a breadth of outlook, individuality and beauty of thought. The author reveals deep, sincere feeling on topics which do not readily lend themselves to artistic expression and which he makes eminently worth while." The Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier.

"We get throughout the idea of a vast universe and of the soul merging itself in the infinite. . . . The great poem of the volume, however, is 'The Strong Man to His Sires.'" The Louisville Post (Margaret S. Anderson).

"The poems possess much music . . . and even in the height of intensified feeling the clearness of Mr. Rice's ideas is not dimmed by the obscure haze that too often goes with the divine fire." The Boston Globe.

Paper boards. Net, \$1.25 (postage 12c.)

# A NIGHT IN AVIGNON

Ву

#### CALE YOUNG RICE

Successfully produced by Donald Robertson

T IS as vivid as a page from Browning.
Mr. Rice has the dramatic pulse."

James Huneker.

"It embraces in small compass all the essentials of the drama. New York Saturday Times Review (Jessie B. Rittenhouse).

"It presents one of the most striking situations in dramatic literature and its climax could not be improved." The San Francisco Call.

"It has undeniable power, and is a very decided poetic achievement." The Boston Transcript.

"It leaves an enduring impression of a soul tragedy." The Churchman.

"Since the publication of his 'Charles di Tocca' and other dramas, Cale Young Rice has justly been regarded as a leading American master of that difficult form, and many critics have ranked him above Stephen Phillips, at least on the dramatic side of his art. And this judgment is further confirmed by 'A Night in Avignon.' It is almost incredible that in less than 500 lines Mr. Rice should have been able to create so perfect a

play with so powerful a dramatic effect." The Chicago Record-Herald (Edwin S. Shuman)

"There is poetic richness in this brilliant composition; a beauty of sentiment and grace in every line. It is impressive, metrically pleasing and dramatically powerful." The Philadelphia Record.

"It offers one of the most striking situations in dramatic literature." The Louisville Courier-Journal.

"The publication of a poetic drama of the quality of Mr. Rice's is an important event in the present tendency of American literature. He is a leader in this most significant movement, and 'A Night in Avignon' is marked, like his other plays, by dramatic directness, high poetic fervor, clarity of poetic diction, and felicity of phrasing." The Chicago Journal.

"It is a dramatically told episode, and the metre is most effectively handled, making a welcome change for blank verse, and greatly enhancing the interest." Sydney Lee.

"Many critics, on hearing Mr. Bryce's prediction that America will one day have a poet, would be tempted to remind him of Mr. Rice." The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

Net 50c. (postage 5c.)

## YOLANDA OF CYPRUS

A Poetic Drama by

#### CALE YOUNG RICE

T HAS real life and drama, not merely beautiful words, and so differs from the great mass of poetic plays.

Prof. Gilbert Murray.

Minnie Maddern Fisk says: "No one can doubt that it is superior poetically and dramatically to Stephen Phillips's work," and that Mr. Rice ranks with Mr. Phillips at his best has often been reaffirmed.

"It is encouraging to the hope of a native drama to know that an American has written a play which is at the same time of decided poetic merit and of decided dramatic power."

The New York Times.

"The most remarkable quality of the play is its sustained dramatic strength. Poetically it is frequently of great beauty. It is also lofty in conception, lucid and felicitous in style, and the dramatic pulse throbs in every line."

The Chicago Record-Herald.

"The characters are drawn with force and the play is dignified and powerful," and adds that if it does not succeed on the stage it will be "because of its excellence."

The Springfield Republican.

"Mr. Rice is one of the few present-day poets who have the steadiness and weight for a well-sustained drama."

The Louisville Post (Margaret Anderson).

"It has equal command of imagination, dramatic utterance, picturesque effectiveness and metrical harmony."

The London (England) Bookman.

T. P.'s Weekly says: "It might well stand the difficult test of production and will be welcomed by all who care for serious verse."

The Glasgow (Scotland) Herald says: "Yolanda of Cyprus is finely constructed; the irregular blank verse admirably adapted for the exigencies of intense emotion; the characters firmly drawn; and the climax serves the purpose of good stagecraft and poetic justice."

"It is well constructed and instinct with

dramatic power." Sydney Lee.

"It is as readable as a novel."

The Pittsburg Post.

"Here and there an almost Shakespearean note is struck. In makeup, arrangement, and poetic intensity it ranks with Stephen Phillips's work." The Book News Monthly.

(Net, \$1.25 (postage 10c.)





THE WORLD'S WORK



THE GARDEN MAGAZINE

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO., GARDEN CITY, N. Y.

## **DAVID**

#### A Poetic Drama by

#### **CALE YOUNG RICE**

WAS greatly impressed with it and derived a sense of personal encouragement from the evidence of so fine and lofty a product for the stage." Richard Mansfield.

"It is a powerful piece of dramatic portraiture in which Cale Young Rice has again demonstrated his insight and power. What he did before in 'Charles di Tocca' he has repeated and improved upon. . . . Not a few instances of his strength might be cited as of almost Shakespearean force. Indeed the strictly literary merit of the tragedy is altogether extraordinary. It is a contribution to the drama full of charm and power." The Chicago Tribune.

"From the standpoint of poetry, dignity of conception, spiritual elevation and finish and beauty of line, Mr. Rice's 'David' is, perhaps, superior to his 'Yolanda of Cyprus,' but the two can scarcely be compared." The New York Times (Jessie B. Rittenhouse).

"Never before has the theme received treatment in a manner so worthy of it." The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"It needs but a word, for it has been passed upon and approved by critics all over the country." Book News Monthly. And again: "But few recent writers seem to have found the secret of dramatic blank verse; and of that small number, Mr. Rice is, if not first, at least without superior."

"With instinctive dramatic and poetic power, Mr. Rice combines a knowledge of the exigencies of the stage." Harper's Weekly.

"It is safe to say that were Mr. Rice an' Englishman or a Frenchman, his reputation as his country's most distinquished poetic dramatist would have been assured by a more universal sign of recognition. The Baltimore News (writing of all Mr. Rice's plays).

Net, \$1.25 (postage 12c.)

### CHARLES DI TOCCA

By

### CALE YOUNG RICE

TAKE off my hat to Mr. Rice. His play is full of poetry, and the pitch and dignity of the whole are remarkable."

James Lane Allen.

"It is a dramatic poem one reads with a heightened sense of its fine quality throughout. It is sincere, strong, finished and noble, and sustains its distinction of manner to the end. . . . The character of Helena is not unworthy of any of the great masters of dramatic utterance." The Chicago Tribune.

"The drama is one of the best of the kind ever written by an American author. Its whole tone is masterful, and it must be classed as one of the really literary works of the season." (1903). The Milwaukee Sentinel.

"It shows a remarkable sense of dramatic construction as well as poetic power and strong characterization." James MacArthur, in Harper's Weekly.

"This play has many elements of perfection. Its plot is developed with ease and with a large dramatic force; its characters are drawn with sympathy and decision; and its thoughts

rise to a very real beauty. By reason of it the writer has gained an assured place among playwrights who seek to give literary as well as dramatic worth to their plays." The Richmond (Va.) News-Leader.

"The action of the play is admirably compact and coherent, and it contains tragic situations which will afford pleasure not only to the student, but to the technical reader." The Nation.

"It is the most powerful, vital, and truly tragical drama written by an American for some years. There is genuine pathos, mighty yet never repellent passion, great sincerity and penetration, and great elevation and beauty of language." The Chicago Post.

"Mr. Rice ranks among America's choicest poets on account of his power to turn music into words, his virility, and of the fact that he has something of his own to say." *The Boston Globe*.

"The whole play breathes forth the indefinable spirit of the Italian renaissance. In poetic style and dramatic treatment it is a work of art." The Baltimore Sun.

Paper boards. Net, \$1.25 (postage, 9c.)

## **SONG-SURF**

(Being the Lyrics of Plays and Lyrics) by

#### CALE YOUNG RICE

R. RICE'S work betrays wide sympathies with nature and life, and a welcome originality of sentiment and metrical harmony." Sydney Lee.

"In his lyrics Mr. Rice's imagination works most successfully. He is an optimist — and in these days an optimist is irresistible — and he can touch delicately things too holy for a rough or violent pathos." The London Star (James Douglas).

"Mr. Rice's highest gift is essentially lyrical. His lyrics have a charm and grace of melody distinctively their own." The London Bookman.

"Mr. Rice is keenly responsive to the loveliness of the outside world, and he reveals this beauty in words that sing themselves." The Boston Transcript.

"Mr. Rice's- work is everywhere marked by true imaginative power and elevation of feeling." The Scotsman.

"Mr. Rice's work would seem to rank with the best of our American poets of to-day." The Atlanta Constitution. "Mr. Rice's poems are touched with the magic of the muse. They have inspiration, grace and true lyric quality." The Book News Monthly.

"Mr. Rice's poetry as a whole is both strongly and delicately spiritual. Many of these lyrics have the true romantic mystery and charm. . . . To write thus is no indifferent matter. It indicates not only long work but long brooding on the beauty and mystery of life." The Louisville Post.

"Mr. Rice is indisputably one of the greatest poets who have lived in America. . . . And some of these (earlier) poems are truly beautiful. The Times-Union (Albany, N. Y.)

Net, \$1.25 (postage 12c.)



THE COUNTRY LIFE PRESS GARDEN CITY, N. Y.



